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10/743,756	12/24/2003	Steven N. Simon	P3136-938	8932
63665 7590 06/15/2010 BUCHANAN INGERSOLL & ROONEY, PC 1737 King Street, Suite 500 ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314				
EXAMINER				
LL GUANG W				
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
2446				
NOTIFICATION DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

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Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/743,756

Applicant(s)

SIMON ET AL.

Examiner

GUANG LI

Art Unit

2446

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10 March 2010.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 12, 14, 16, 17, 27, 28, 39, 41, 43, 44, 47, 48 and 51-57 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 12, 14, 16, 17, 27, 28, 39, 41, 43, 44, 47, 48 and 51-57 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 01 June 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-646)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. It is hereby acknowledged that the following papers have been received and placed of record in the file: Amendment date 03/10/2010
2. Claims 1, 12, 14, 16-17, 27-28, 39, 41, 43-44, 47-48, and 51-57 are presented for examination.
3. The rejections are respectfully maintained and reproduced infra for applicant's convenience.

Response to Arguments

4. Applicant's arguments filed 03/10/2010 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.
5. Applicant argues the following limitation(s):
 - Applicant argues claims 52 and 54, stated in the remark on page 12, "Peacock, therefore, cannot be considered to disclose a "backup search procedure including searching a configuration record of the client computer system for the network address of the server computer," as recited in claim 52. (Emphasis added)." On the contrary, Peacock teaches server program sends a directed broadcast "forwarding address" packet to the subnet of the previous IP address at step 620. The forwarding address packet includes the hostname of the workstation that the server program is on and the new IP address of the workstation (col.6 lines 63-67). Since the forwarding address packet is broadcast out from the server, it clearly discloses the forwarding address file is store on the server instead of person computer working station 10. In addition, Peacock teaches the forwarding address packet includes the hostname of the workstations of server program and new IP addresses, which stored in the server computer.

- Applicant argues claims 1, 12, 17, 28, 29, 44 and 48, stated in the remark on page 16, Peacock says nothing with regards to “a public key identifies a plurality of server computer having different network address. On the contrary, Peacock teaches if the current IP address is from a different network or subnet than the previous IP address, then the server program sends a directed broadcast "forwarding address" packet to the subnet of the previous IP address at step 620. Since the different networks have the different IP address from the previous IP address, it clearly stated server computers having different network address (Peacock: col.6 lines 63-col.7 lines 1-6).

- With respect to claims 14, 16, 27, 41, 43, 47, 51 and 53 are also unpatentable based on similar features on corresponding independent claims 1, 12, 17, 28, 29, 44 and 48.

- Applicant argues claims 55 and 56, stated in the remark on page 16, Kulkarni does not teach determining whether the server computer is running on the same CPU as the client computer comprises using a loop back address of the server computer”. On the contrary, Kulkarni teaches the virtual Home Agent address may be implemented in a variety of ways, such as through the use of a loopback address. A loop back address are using to send outgoing signals back to the receiving side for testing purposes test whether is pinged it will return reply or not. In addition, the loopback address allows a network administrator to treat the local machine as if it were a remote machine. Since the loopback address are been use to test whether local machine response or not, the result of reply will shows whether ping is successful is from the local machine or not.

- Applicant argues claim 57, stated in the remark on page 17, Fraser does not disclose suggest whether the server computer is running on a CPU of the client computer

comprises sending out an inter process communication to the CPU. On the contrary, Fraser teaches communication between the components may be by means of function invocations or inter-process communications (see Fraser: col.8 lines 35-38).

- Based on the reasons above, Applicant's argument have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

6. Claims 52 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Peacock (US 6,381,650).

7. Regarding claim 52, Peacock teaches a method for a client computer to find a network address of a server computer, the method comprising:

performing a primary search procedure, the primary search procedure including searching a local storage of the client computer system for the network address of the server computer (search for previously IP address of the server not available "the client program 137 first determines if it has a previously known IP address of the server program 117 at step 305. If a previous IP address is not available, then client program proceeds to step 350 in order to perform a normal domain name service look-up" see Peacock: col.4 lines 48-56; Fig 3a-3b elements 305 350 and 380);

performing a backup search procedure if the network address of the server computer is not found using a primary search procedure (DNS domain name service lookup if the address of

previously IP address of the server not available “the client program 137 first determines if it has a previously known IP address of the server program 117 at step 305. If a previous IP address is not available, then client program proceeds to step 350 in order to perform a normal domain name service look-up” see Peacock: col.4 lines 48-56; Fig 3a-3b elements 305 350 and 380), the backup search procedure including searching a configuration record of the client computer system for the network address of the server computer (desired server address in forwarding address file when addresses has moved “If the hostname from the “Are you there?” packet matches a hostname in the forwarding address file, then the server program prepares a “addressee has moved” packet at step 690. The “addressee has moved” packet contains the hostname of the desired server and the associated forwarding IP address of the desired server” see col.7 lines 50-58); and

establishing a connection with the server computer using the network address found (establish connection when server IP address determined “Thus, if a response packet is received the client program proceeds to step 380 and begins to access the server” see Peacock: col.6 lines 16-18; Fig. 3b item 380).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

8. Claims 1, 12, 17, 28, 39, 44, 48 and 53-54 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Peacock (US 6,381,650) in view of Pitsos (US 2006/0168445 A1).

9. Regarding claim 1, Peacock teaches a method for a client computer to find a network address of a password server computer having a public key, the method comprising:

searching for a network address of the server computer using a backup search procedure if the address of the server computer cannot be identified using a primary search procedure (DNS

domain name service lookup if the address of previously IP address of the server not available “the client program 137 first determines if it has a previously known IP address of the server program 117 at step 305. If a previous IP address is not available, then client program proceeds to step 350 in order to perform a normal domain name service look-up” see Peacock: col.4 lines 48-56; Fig 3a-3b elements 305 350 and 380); and

establishing a connection with the server computer using the network address found (establish connection when server IP address determined “Thus, if a response packet is received the client program proceeds to step 380 and begins to access the server” see Peacock: col.6 lines 16-18; Fig. 3b item 380),

wherein:

the public key identifies a plurality of server computers having different network addresses (different IP address from the previous IP address “If the current IP address is from a different network or subnet than the previous IP address, then the server program sends a directed broadcast "forwarding address" packet to the subnet of the previous IP address at step 620” see Peacock: col. 6 lines 63 – col.7 lines 1-6) and

the backup search procedure searches for the server computer to identify the server computer (DNS backup search “If no response is received after subnet scanning, then the client program proceeds to step 350 to perform standard method of obtaining a server address: domain name service (DNS). At step 350, the client program attempts to resolve the hostname of the desired server with a domain name server” see Peacock: col.6 lines 19-28).

Peacock does not explicitly disclose the public key is an identifier of the server computer, and using the public key to identify the server computer.

However Pitsos teaches the public key is an identifier of the server computer, and using the public key to identify the server computer (public key information of the server address “the gateway 12 determines an internal network address of the internal device 13 based on the public key information included in the incoming data as well as the stored list of public key identifiers and associated internal network addresses” see Pitsos: ¶[0033]; ¶[0035]) in order to provide selectively in accordance with the entity requesting the information for security purpose.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to create the invention of Peacock to include (or to use, etc.) the public key is an identifier of the server computer, and using the public key to identify the server computer as taught by Pitsos in order to provide selectively in accordance with the entity requesting the information for security purpose.

10. Regarding claim 12, the modified Peacock taught a method of to claim 1 as described above. Pitsos further comprising the step of authenticating the server computer after the connection has been established (authentication processes “The cryptographic unit 26 performs any required encryption, decryption, signature, signature verification or authentication processes” see Pitsos: ¶[0043]).

11. Regarding claim 17, claim 17 is rejected for the same reason as claim 1 set forth hereinabove. Regarding claim 17, the modified Peacock taught the claimed method, therefore together, they teach the claimed system.

12. Regarding claim 28, claim 28 is rejected for the same reasons as claim 1 set forth hereinabove. Regarding claim 28, the modified Peacock the claimed method, therefore together, he teaches the claimed computer readable data storage device.

13. Regarding claim 39, claim 39 is rejected for the same reason as claim 12 as set forth hereinabove.

14. Regarding claim 44, Peacock teaches a method for a client computer to locate a network address of a server computer on a computer network, said server computer having a public key that is an identifier of the server computer, the method comprising:

searching for the address of the server computer in a local system storage of the client computer (DNS domain name service lookup if the address of previously IP address of the server not available “the client program 137 first determines if it has a previously known IP address of the server program 117 at step 305. If a previous IP address is not available, then client program proceeds to step 350 in order to perform a normal domain name service look-up” see Peacock: col.4 lines 48-56; Fig 3a-3b elements 305 350 and 380); and

performing a backup search procedure if the address is not found in the local system storage (DNS backup search “If no response is received after subnet scanning, then the client program proceeds to step 350 to perform standard method of obtaining a server address: domain name service (DNS). At step 350, the client program attempts to resolve the hostname of the desired server with a domain name server” see Peacock: col.6 lines 19-28), the backup search procedure being selected from a group of search procedures including the following:

broadcasting a message over the network to identify the address of the server computer (direct broadcast messages allocate server address “the bits of the subnet mask 510 of the desired server are inverted to generate an inverted subnet mask 520. The inverted subnet mask 520 will have zeros (“0”) in the Network/Subnet portion and ones (“1”) in the host portion” see col.5 lines 39-65),

searching an authentication record for the address of the server computer,
using a loop back address,
using a inter process communication to determine whether the server computer is running on a same CPU as the client computer in order to determine the network address, and
searching a configuration record of the client computer for the address of the server computer (desired server address in forwarding address file when addresses has moved "If the hostname from the "Are you there?" packet matches a hostname in the forwarding address file, then the server program prepares a "addressee has moved" packet at step 690. The "addressee has moved" packet contains the hostname of the desired server and the associated forwarding IP address of the desired server" see col.7 lines 50-58); and

establishing a connection with the server computer using the network address found (establish connection when server IP address determined "Thus, if a response packet is received the client program proceeds to step 380 and begins to access the server" see Peacock: col.6 lines 16-18; Fig. 3b item 380) and

the public key identifies a plurality of server computers having different network addresses (different IP address from the previous IP address "If the current IP address is from a different network or subnet than the previous IP address, then the server program sends a directed broadcast "forwarding address" packet to the subnet of the previous IP address at step 620" see Peacock: col. 6 lines 63 – col.7 lines 1-6).

Peacock does not explicitly discloses the public key is an identifier of the server computer, and using the public key to identify the server computer.

However Pitsos teaches the public key is an identifier of the server computer, and using the public key to identify the server computer (public key information of the server address “the gateway 12 determines an internal network address of the internal device 13 based on the public key information included in the incoming data as well as the stored list of public key identifiers and associated internal network addresses” see Pitsos: ¶[0033]; ¶[0035]) in order to provide selectively in accordance with the entity requesting the information for security purpose.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to create the invention of Peacock to include (or to use, etc.) the public key is an identifier of the server computer, and using the public key to identify the server computer as taught by Pitsos in order to provide selectively in accordance with the entity requesting the information for security purpose.

15. Regarding claim 48, claim 48 is rejected for the same reason as claim 44 as set forth hereinabove. Regarding claim 44, the modified Peacock taught the claimed method, therefore together, they teach the claimed system.

16. Regarding claim 53, Peacock taught the method for a client computer to find a network address of a server computer as described hereinabove. Peacock further teaches said public key identifying a plurality of server computers having different network addresses (different IP address from the previous IP address “If the current IP address is from a different network or subnet than the previous IP address, then the server program sends a directed broadcast “forwarding address” packet to the subnet of the previous IP address at step 620” see Peacock: col. 6 lines 63 – col.7 lines 1-6).

Peacock does not explicitly disclose the server computer is a password server computer having a public key that is an identifier of the server computer, and the primary search procedures or the backup search procedures searches for the server computer using the public key to identify the server computer.

However Pitsos teaches the server computer is a password server computer having a public key that is an identifier of the server computer, and the primary search procedures or the backup search procedures searches for the server computer using the public key to identify the server computer (public key server and public key information of the server address “the gateway 12 determines an internal network address of the internal device 13 based on the public key information included in the incoming data as well as the stored list of public key identifiers and associated internal network addresses” see ¶[0033]; ¶[0035]) in order to provide selectively in accordance with the entity requesting the information for security purpose.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to create the invention of Peacock to include (or to use, etc.) the server computer is a password server computer having a public key that is an identifier of the server computer, and the primary search procedures or the backup search procedures searches for the server computer using the public key to identify the server computer as taught by Pitsos in order to provide selectively in accordance with the entity requesting the information for security purpose.

17. Regarding claim 54, Peacock teaches a method for a client computer to find a network address of a server computer, the method comprising:

performing a primary search procedure (search for previously IP address of the server not available “the client program 137 first determines if it has a previously known IP address of the

server program 117 at step 305. If a previous IP address is not available, then client program proceeds to step 350 in order to perform a normal domain name service look-up” see Peacock: col.4 lines 48-56; Fig 3a-3b elements 305 350 and 380);

performing a backup search procedure if the network address of the server computer is not found using a primary search procedure (DNS domain name service lookup if the address of previously IP address of the server not available “the client program 137 first determines if it has a previously known IP address of the server program 117 at step 305. If a previous IP address is not available, then client program proceeds to step 350 in order to perform a normal domain name service look-up” see Peacock: col.4 lines 48-56; Fig 3a-3b elements 305 350 and 380), and

establishing a connection with the server computer using the network address found (establish connection when server IP address determined “Thus, if a response packet is received the client program proceeds to step 380 and begins to access the server” see Peacock: col.6 lines 16-18; Fig. 3b item 380).

Peacock does not explicitly disclose backup search procedure searching an authentication record for the network address of the server computer.

However Pitsos teaches the backup search procedure searching an authentication record for the network address of the server computer (authentication processes “The cryptographic unit 26 performs any required encryption, decryption, signature, signature verification or authentication processes” see Pitsos: ¶[0043]) in order to provide security purpose.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to create the invention of Peacock to include (or to use, etc.) the backup search procedure searching

an authentication record for the network address of the server computer as taught by Pitsos in order to provide security purpose.

18. Claims 14, 16, 27, 41, 43, 47 and 51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Peacock (US 6,381,650) in view of Pitsos (US 2006/0168445 A1) and further in view of Lim et al (US 6,014,660).

19. Regarding claim 14, the modified Peacock taught a method of to claim 1 as described above. The modified Peacock does not explicitly comprising populating a local storage of the client computer with a list of network addresses for server computers after the connection has been established.

However Lim teaches the comprising populating a local storage of the client computer with a list of network addresses for server computers after the connection has been established (list of preferred address “For example, if the record includes a symbolic name and a preferred IP address, the client DNS process 214 translates the symbolic name to generate a list of all IP Addresses that correspond to the symbolic name. Preferably, this translation is performed by sending a DNS request to the DNS server system 102. After translating the symbolic name, the client DNS process 214 tests to see if the preferred address is included in the list of addresses” see Lim: col.8 lines 37-54) in order to provide alternated backup server address for system failure purpose.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to create the invention of Peacock to include (or to use, etc.) the comprising populating a local storage of the client computer with a list of network addresses for server computers after the

connection has been established as taught by Lim in order to provide alternated backup server address for system failure purpose.

20. Regarding claim 16, the modified Peacock taught a method of to claim 1 as described above. Lim further teaches wherein the primary and backup search procedures are performed in parallel (iterative translation perform parallel DNS lookup “When client-sensitive translation is not required, the DNS server performs iterative or recursive DNS translation” see Lim: Abstract).

21. Regarding claim 27, claim 27 is rejected for the same reason as claim 16 as set forth hereinabove.

22. Regarding claim 41, claim 41 is rejected for the same reason as claim 14 as set forth hereinabove.

23. Regarding claim 43, claim 43 is rejected for the same reason as claim 16 as set forth hereinabove.

24. Regarding claim 47, the modified Peacock taught a method for a client computer to find a network address of a server according to claim 44, as described above. Lim further teaches wherein the backup search procedure is performed in parallel with searching the local system storage of the client (searching local DNS database “In step 506 the result of this search is examined, by the DNS server system 102, to determine if any associated records were found in DNS database 116” see Lim: col.6 lines 57-63; Fig.1 item 116).

25. Regarding claim 51, claim 51 is rejected for the same reason as claim 47 as set forth hereinabove.

26. Claims 55-56 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Peacock (US 6,381,650) in view of Kulkarni et al. (US 2003/0182433 A1).

27. Regarding claim 55, Peacock teaches a method for a client computer to find a network address of a server computer, the method comprising:

performing a primary search procedure (search for previously IP address of the server not available “the client program 137 first determines if it has a previously known IP address of the server program 117 at step 305. If a previous IP address is not available, then client program proceeds to step 350 in order to perform a normal domain name service look-up” see Peacock: col.4 lines 48-56; Fig 3a-3b elements 305 350 and 380);

performing a backup search procedure if the network address of the server computer is not found using a primary search procedure (DNS domain name service lookup if the address of previously IP address of the server not available “the client program 137 first determines if it has a previously known IP address of the server program 117 at step 305. If a previous IP address is not available, then client program proceeds to step 350 in order to perform a normal domain name service look-up” see Peacock: col.4 lines 48-56; Fig 3a-3b elements 305 350 and 380), and

establishing a connection with the server computer using the network address found (establish connection when server IP address determined “Thus, if a response packet is received the client program proceeds to step 380 and begins to access the server” see Peacock: col.6 lines 16-18; Fig. 3b item 380).

Peacock does not explicitly disclose backup search determining whether the server computer is running on a CPU that is the same CPU on which the client computer is running in order to determine the network address of the server computer.

Kulkarni teaches backup search determining whether the server computer is running on a CPU that is the same CPU on which the client computer is running in order to determine the network address of the server computer (using loopback address to determines home agent address “The virtual Home Agent address may be implemented in a variety of ways, such as through the use of a loopback address” see Kulkarni: ¶[0042]) in order to efficient using resource and testing connectivity between the nodes.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to create the invention of Peacock to include (or to use, etc.) the backup search determining whether the server computer is running on a CPU that is the same CPU on which the client computer is running in order to determine the network address of the server computer by Kulkarni in order to provide selectively in accordance with the entity requesting the information for security purpose.

28. Regarding claim 56, the modified Peacock taught a method according to claim 55, as described above. Kulkarni further teaches wherein determining whether the server computer is running on the same CPU as the client computer comprises using a loop back address of the server computer (using loopback address to determines home agent address “The virtual Home Agent address may be implemented in a variety of ways, such as through the use of a loopback address” see Kulkarni: ¶[0042]).

29. Claims 57 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Peacock (US 6,381,650) in view of Kulkarni et al. (US 2003/0182433 A1) and in further view of Fraser (US 5,434,914).

30. Regarding claims 57, the modified Peacock taught the a method according to claim 55 as set hereinabove. The modified Peacock do not explicitly discloses determining whether the server computer is running on a CPU of the client computer comprises sending out an inter process communication to the CPU.

Fraser teaches determining whether the server computer is running on a CPU of the client computer comprises sending out an inter process communication to the CPU (communication between the components may be by means of function invocations or inter-process communications see Fraser: col.8 lines 35-38). Fraser further provides the advantage of a translation of a name into a network address done in a first node of a network (see Fraser: col.3 lines 14-16).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of the modified Peacock before them at the time the invention was made to modify the method to find network address of server computer of the modified Peacock to includes whether the server computer is running on a CPU of the client computer comprises sending out an inter process communication to the CPU as taught by Fraser.

One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make this modification in order to provide unique way communication between the components for improve communication system in view of Fraser.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Guang Li whose telephone number is (571) 270-1897. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 8:30AM-5:00PM(EST).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jeff Pwu can be reached on (571) 272-6798. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

June 8, 2010
GL
Patent Examiner

/Benjamin R Bruckart/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2446